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COUNTY
BOROUGH



OF GREAT
YARMOUTH.

URBAN & PORT SANITARY
AUTHORITY.

Annual Report
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
For 1933.

GREAT YARMOUTH:

Printed by C. A. Campling, Ltd., Town Hall Works.

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TOWN HALL,

GREAT YARMOUTH,

1934.

*To the Town Council of the County Borough of Great Yarmouth
acting as the Urban and Port Sanitary Authorities.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Twenty-Fourth Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health, etc., on the vital statistics and sanitary administration of the Borough and Port of Great Yarmouth.

The detailed figures of the 1931 Census are now available and will be found on page 9.

The comparative vital statistics for the year 1933 are shown in the following Table.

	<i>Great Yarmouth.</i>	<i>England and Wales.</i>	<i>London.</i>	<i>118 Great Towns.</i>	<i>132 Smaller Towns.</i>
<i>Death Rate</i>	11'4	12'3	12'5	12'6	11 7
<i>*Infantile death-rate</i>	54	64	60	68	60
<i>Birth Rate</i>	13'5	14'4	13'2	14'4	14'3

** Per 1000 infant births.*

The Death Rate and Infantile Death Rate remain at a low figure.

Special attention is also deserved by the figures for Old Age Deaths (Table III.) Over fifty-five per cent. of the deaths of Yarmouth residents occurred over the age of 65 years, and over thirty-one per cent. over the age of 75 years.

The Total Rainfall (average 24'48 inches) was 22'42.

The Mean Temperature (average 48'4) was 50'1.

The Total Hours of Bright Sunshine recorded was 1781.4.

No School Departments were closed by the Local Sanitary Authority during the year, but 67 patients and 87 contacts were temporarily excluded from school owing to infectious disease.

The free distribution of the Journal "Better Health" was commenced with the December number in 1931. The local edition is published by myself, 2,000 copies per month being distributed without charge to Public funds.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. N. STEVENS,

Medical Officer of Health.

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SECTION A.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) ...	3,598
Population at Census on April 26/27th, 1931 ...	56,771
„ estimated by the Registrar General for the middle of 1933 ...	56,420
Number of Occupied Dwellings (Census, 1931) ...	14,256
„ „ „ (Rate Books 1933) ...	15,744
„ families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931) ...	14,630
Rateable value ...	£314,669
Product of a Penny (13½ in the £) ...	£1,199
Total Revenue ...	£652,654
Net indebtedness ...	£1,731,381

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, Etc.

Births (legitimate), males 370, females 348	Total 718
„ (illegitimate), males 23, females 25	Total 48
Birth Rate ...	13·5
Stillbirths (legitimate), males 11, females 22	Total 33
„ (illegitimate) males 1, females 1	Total 2
„ rate per 1,000 births ...	45
Deaths (net, after allowing for deaths of non- residents and deaths of residents occurring outside the district) ...	771
Death rate ...	13·66
The same Death Rate as corrected by the Registrar General's standardizing factor ...	11·43
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child-birth—	
Puerperal Sepsis nil ; rate per 1,000 total births	nil
Other puerperal causes 1 ; „ „ „	1·3

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 births :—

Legitimate 55, Illegitimate 41	...	...	Total 54
Death Rate from Measles	...	...	0·01
„ „ „ Scarlet Fever	...	...	0·00
„ „ „ Whooping Cough	...	...	0·03
„ „ „ Diphtheria	...	...	0·07
„ „ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	0·03
„ „ „ Enteric	...	...	0·01
„ „ „ Violence	...	...	0·62

The corresponding figures for the 118 County Boroughs and Great Towns are :—

Infantile Death Rate	.	...	...	68
Measles	...	...	...	0·07
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0·02
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0·06
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0·08
Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	9·2
Enteric	...	...	...	0·00
Violence	...	...	...	0·56

The following table shows how the principal causes of death compare with previous years :—

NUMBER OF DEATHS.				1933.	Decennial Average.
Enteric	...	...	...	1	0·5
Measles	...	...	...	1	3·0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0	0·3
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2	6·1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	4	2·1
Tuberculous Disease	...	..	...	57	68·6
Cancer	...	...	...	99	92·8
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	61	82·3
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	2	4·9
Wasting Diseases of Infants	...	...	...	25	25·7
Violence	...	...	...	35	28·4
Influenza	...	...	...	30	21·0

Ages at Death. Of the total number of deaths 7·7 per cent. occurred in infancy (0-5), 1·8 per cent. during school age (5-15), 35·1 per cent. during working life (15-65), and the remaining 55·4 per cent. in old age (over 65), while 31·6 occurred over the age of 75 years.

Infant Mortality. Forty-two children died before reaching the age of 12 months, giving an infantile death-rate of 54 per 1,000 births registered, being 5·9 below the decennial average.

Tuberculosis Death Rate. The standardized death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0·622 per 1,000, and from non-pulmonary 0·221, comparing with the corresponding figure for England and Wales of 0·690 and 0·134. The non-pulmonary rate having been unusually high this year.

The results of the 1931 Census are now available and the following figures will be found of interest :—

Total Population	...	...	...	56,771
Persons per Acre	...	...	...	15·8
Population in Private Families	...	...	...	53,461
Occupied Dwellings	...	...	...	14,256
(increase of 928, i.e., 6·96% since 1921)				
Private Families	...	...	...	14,630
(increase of 1,030, i.e., 7·37% since 1921)				
Average size of Private Family	...	...	...	3·65
(decrease from 4·17 in 1921)				
Average Population per Occupied Dwelling	...	...	...	3·7
Average size of Occupied Dwelling	...	...	...	5·73 rooms
Total Occupied Rooms in Occupied Houses	...	...	...	81,546
Average Number of Rooms per Family	...	...	...	5·38
Number of Families per Occupied Dwelling	...	...	...	1·03
Average Number of Persons per Room	...	...	...	0·65
(decrease from 0·73 in 1921)				
Number of Private Families with more than				
2 persons per room density	...	...	...	238 (1·63%)
Total Population of above	...	...	...	1,851 (3·46%)
(an increase from 2·08% in 1921)				

In one important particular a comparison is necessary with the Census of 1911. In that year the average size of a Gt. Yarmouth family was 4·21 as compared with 3·65 in 1931. That is to say, where 6 houses were sufficient before the war, the same population now needs 7.

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1933.

[illegible]

INSTITUTIONAL DEATHS IN 1933.

Causes of Death.	TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON- RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	TOTAL DEATHS OF RESIDENTS IN INSTITUTIONS WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.
1 Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers — —	—	1
2 Measles — —	1	1
3 Scarlet Fever — —	—	—
4 Whooping-cough — —	—	—
5 Diphtheria — —	3	3
6 Influenza — —	11	11
7 Encephalitis Lethargica — —	—	—
8 Cerebro-spinal Fever — —	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System — —	5	10
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases — —	6	4
11 Syphilis — —	1	1
12 General Paralysis of Insane, Tabes Dorsalis — —	—	—
13 Cancer, Malignant Disease — —	31	29
14 Diabetes — —	2	2
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. — —	22	23
16 Heart Disease — —	50	52
17 Aneurism — —	—	—
18 Other Circulatory Diseases — —	15	14
19 Bronchitis — —	19	15
20 Pneumonia (all forms) — —	18	18
21 Other Respiratory Diseases — —	2	2
22 Peptic Ulcer — —	8	10
23 Diarrhœa, etc. — —	—	—
24 Appendicitis — —	7	4
25 Cirrhosis of Liver — —	3	3
26 Other Diseases of Liver, etc. — —	3	4
27 Other Digestive Diseases — —	—	—
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis — —	14	13
29 Puerperal Sepsis — —	—	—
30 Other Puerperal Causes — —	1	1
31 Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malforma- tions, etc. — —	4	4
32 Senility — —	4	4
33 Suicide — —	1	1
34 Other Violence — —	20	18
35 Other defined Diseases — —	37	39
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown — —	—	—
All Causes	288	287

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1933.

(As Tabulated in Table III.)

A.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES NOT NOTIFIABLE DURING LIFE.												
	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	Decennial Average.
Measles ...	1	2	2	7	0	0	1	9	3	1	5	3.0
Whooping Cough	2	2	9	6	5	2	16	3	12	2	4	6.1
Diarrhoea, under 2 years of age	2	1	6	5	2	4	3	5	2	7	14	4.9

B. ZYMOTIC DISEASES—(All Cases Notified).

Small-pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.3
Diphtheria ...	4	2	4	3	3	2	2	0	1	3	2	2.1
Enteric Fever ..	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0.5
Tuberculosis ...	57	54	65	68	57	67	65	61	89	80	80	68.6

C.—OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer ...	99	114	94	108	100	93	85	99	72	77	86	92.8
Influenza ...	30	41	10	5	62	6	29	15	18	20	4	21.0
Respiratory Diseases ...	61	73	81	49	96	63	95	69	104	100	93	82.3
Wasting Diseases of Infants ...	25	21	21	21	23	28	30	27	27	30	29	25.7

Infant Deaths. Fifty-nine per cent. of the total occurred during the first month of life. The principal causes of infant deaths stated as percentages of the total were :—

Premature Birth	...	...	...	26·6
Pneumonia	...	...	...	16·7
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	9·5
Bronchitis	...	...	...	9·5
Atelectasis	...	...	...	4·8
Congenital Debility	...	...	...	4·8
Difficult Labour	...	...	...	4·8
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	4·8
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	4·8
Convulsions	...	...	...	2·4
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	2·4
Other Diseases of Early Infancy	...	...	...	2·4
Other causes	..	...	...	2·4

CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

Scarlet Fever. There was a low incidence of this disease during the year. The case rates per 1,000 living being 3·21 for England and Wales and 0·74 for Great Yarmouth.

Whooping Cough. This occurs in epidemics every few years. During 1933 there were less cases than usual, occurring in the early part of the year. The death rates of the County Boroughs and for Great Yarmouth being 0·06 and 0·02 respectively.

Measles. There was no epidemic during the year and only one death, giving a death-rate of 0·008 against 0·07 for the County Boroughs.

Diphtheria. The number of cases was above the average. The case rate for Great Yarmouth being 1·57 per 1,000 living as against 1·18 for England and Wales.

Tuberculous Disease. The deaths from this disease continue to fall. The notifications also show a decrease, being

81 per cent. of the average number for the previous five years. The death-rate was 0·843 per 1,000 living as against 0·824 for England and Wales, the increase being due to an unusually large number (15) of non-pulmonary cases.

Cancer. The deaths from cancer continue to show an increase on the decennial average. It appears that there is a definite increase in the disease and not merely a shifting of cases from other, perhaps indefinite, categories to that of definitely diagnosed malignant disease. The Great Yarmouth death-rate was 1·46, and that for England and Wales 1·52.

Respiratory Diseases. There continued to be a decrease in deaths from these diseases, the number (61) being 74 per cent. of the decennial average.

Diarrhæal Diseases. The deaths remain very low—four cases, of which two were under 2 years of age. This is very gratifying in comparison with the great mortality of infants from these diseases in former years. The death-rate per 1,000 live births under 2 years of age for the County Boroughs was 9·2 and for Great Yarmouth 2·6.

Wasting Diseases of Infants. The deaths continue at a low level, being equal to our decennial average.

Enteric Disease. This disease used to be endemic in Great Yarmouth. It now only occurs occasionally. In 1933 there were three cases, giving a case-rate of 0·05 per 1,000 against 0·04 for England and Wales.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia. Four cases of Fever and none of Pyrexia occurred, giving a rate of 4·9 and 0·0 per 1,000 births in comparison with 3·5 and 9·6 for the country generally.

Erysipelas. The case rate was 0·30 in comparison with 0·45 for England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality. The rate for Puerperal Sepsis was nil per 1,000 live births, and for other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition 1·3. The corresponding figures for England and Wales were 1·83 and 2·68.

Malnutrition and Unemployment —My Department comes into intimate contact with children in a number of capacities, e.g., School Medical Inspection, Minor Ailments Clinic, Maternity and Child Welfare, Isolation Hospital work, Tuberculosis Scheme and Dental work. Up to the present no evidence has been found of malnutrition attributable to under-feeding, although we have all been alive to the possibility since the economic depression occurred. We are convinced that the problem has not arisen in this Town, though we recognise that symptoms may be delayed and that the matter cannot be dismissed from our minds.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

The Medical Services transferred to the Council under the above Act were:—Public vaccination and functions under Part I. of the Children's Act, 1908. Both these services are now administered by the Medical Officer of Health.

POOR LAW SERVICES which have been provided
under SPECIAL ACTS.

It has not been found practicable to transfer from the Public Assistance Committee (under sect. 5 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1929) to other Committees of the Corporation, any service other than that under the Education Act, 1921.

The Welfare of the Blind Committee, however, has gone a long way in this connection by providing allowances, up to 23/6 per week, for Blind Persons resident in the Borough. Further particulars are given on pages 72, 74.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

(1)	<i>North District</i>	Population (1921 Census)	24,176
(2)	<i>South District</i>	„ „	15,548
(3)	<i>Gorleston</i>	„ „	13,165
(4)	<i>Cobholm and Southtown</i>	„ „	7,226
(5)	<i>Runham Vauxhall</i>	„ „	585
			<hr/> 60,700 <hr/>

District Medical Officers:—(1) E. Connell, (2) ditto, (3) A. S. K. Anderson, (4) E. Connell, (5) H. Potts.

No changes were introduced on the transfer of this Service to the Local Authority, but at the end of 1930 Dr. Smellie resigned his appointment in the South District.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

There is nothing to add to my report of 1930.

2 (i.) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

(a) MEDICAL.

(t) A. N. STEVENS—*Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Districts of the County Borough and the Port, Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospitals, School Medical Officer, Chief Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.*

(t) D. WAINWRIGHT—*Deputy Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Inspector and Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.*

(t) J. F. RUSSELL—*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer.*

A. S. K. ANDERSON, E. CONNELL and H. POTTS—*District Medical Officers (Poor Law), part time; Public Vaccinators, part time—A. S. K. ANDERSON and E. CONNELL.*

(b) OTHERS.

W. SHIPLEY—*Veterinary Surgeon, part time.*

W. LINCOLN SUTTON—*Public Analysis, part time.*

(t)*G. H. SPINKS—*Chief Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts, &c., Port Sanitary Inspector.*

(t)†*H. ALIFFE, (t)*H. HOWARD, (t)*F. PARMENTER—*Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts, &c.*

(t)*A. GOODRIDGE—*Assistant Port Sanitary Inspector, Fish Inspector, Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, and Assistant Sanitary Inspector.*

h.(t)‡ Miss I. D. SEARCH, h.(t)‡ Miss M. L. BIRD, (t)‡ Miss M. E. OVERSHOTT, b.h.(t)‡ Miss E. BULMER, and b.(t)h.m. Miss A. SHIPPERBOTTOM—*Health Visitors and School Nurses.*

J. MAXWELL—*Rat Officer.*

E. GARRETT—*Public Health Clerk.*

H. AMES—*Junior ditto.*

G. TURNER—*Disinfector.*

R. HOLLIS—*Vaccination Officer, part time.*

Miss R. BURROWS,—*Infant Life Protection Visitor, part time (trained nurse)*

* Certificated Sanitary Inspector.

† Food Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Certified Midwife and Trained Nurse.

(t) Contribution to salary made by the Treasury.

b. Also act as Tuberculosis Nurses.

h. Health Visitors' Certificate.

m. Certified Midwife.

(ii.) PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME

is provided by the two nurses acting under the "Christmas Charity," one District Nurse under the Guardians, two under the Gorleston Nursing Association and one under the Southtown Nursing Association.

(iii.) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

One thousand, three hundred and fifty-four bacteriological examinations were carried out in the Corporation Laboratory in 1933, the results being as follows:—

In cases of Diphtheria.	In contacts of Diphtheria Patients.	In cases for discharge.	For Suspects.	Total.
Positive 16	Pos. 3	Pos. 22	Pos. 71	
Negative 29	Neg. 98	Neg. 252	Neg. 591	
—	—	—	—	
Total 45	Tot. 101	Tot. 274	Tot. 662	
—	—	—	—	

Specimens of Sputum.		Hairs for Ringworm.		
T.B.	present 35	Pos.	0	
T.B.	not present 236	Neg.	1	
	—		—	
Total	271	Tot.	1	1,354
	—		—	—

The Public Analyst carries out the examinations of water, milk and foodstuffs (see pages 57—59).

(iv.) **LEGISLATION IN FORCE.****LIST OF LOCAL ACTS.**

1. The Great Yarmouth Paving Act, 1810.
2. Great Yarmouth Corporation Act, 1897.
3. Ditto 1899.
4. Ditto 1904.
5. The Great Yarmouth (Burgh Castle Drainage) Act, 1909.
6. The Great Yarmouth Port and Haven Act, 1911.

LIST OF ADOPTED ACTS.

- | | Date of Adoption. |
|--|---|
| 7. Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889 | 12th Nov., 1889. |
| 8. Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 | 14th Oct., 1890. |
| 9. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890,
Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 | 14th Oct., 1890. |
| 10. Private Street Works Act, 1892 | 13th Feb., 1894. |
| 11. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907
Secs. 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 33, Part II.
Secs. 34, 35, 36, 45, 50 and 51, Part III.
Secs. 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63,
64, 66 and 68, Part IV.
Part V.
Secs. 93 and 95, Part X.
Secs. 80, 84, 85, 86, Part VII. and Part VIII.
Sec. 92, Part X. | 17th Feb., 1910.
19th May, 1911.
17th Nov., 1911. |
| 12. Notification of Births Act | 12th April, 1901 |
| 13. Public Health Act, 1925,
Part II. (other than Sec. 21), Part III.,
Part IV. and Part V. | 1st May, 1926. |

LIST OF BYE-LAWS.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 14. Removal of Refuse | 16th June, 1868. |
| 15. Common Lodging Houses | ditto |
| 16. Removal of Offensive Matter | 10th Feb., 1891. |
| 17. Infectious Disease on Ships | 5th June, 1909. |
| 18. Fish Frying | 13th June, 1911. |
| 19. Nuisances | 4th May, 1912. |
| 20. Slaughter Houses | 5th March, 1932. |

(v.) **HOSPITALS.**

Matters referring to Hospitals were gone into fully in my 1930 Report. There have been no changes since. The accommodation remains adequate for existing demands; though when the present financial stringency is relieved, it will be suitable to consider the provision of extended accommodation for Maternity and Acute Tuberculosis cases.

Following are some interesting figures regarding the Poor Law Infirmary and the General Hospital:—

THE INFIRMARY.—During 1933 nine children were born in the Institution. Patients suffering from Tuberculosis were as follows:—

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Pulmonary, males	10	4	5	2
„ females	4	2	1	2
Non-Pulmonary, males	2	—	2	—
„ „ females	—	—	1	1
„ „ children	—	—	—	1

Other figures for the year are as follows:—

Admissions	...	...	...	434
Maternity cases	...	...	...	10
Births	...	...	...	9 (live)
Deaths	...	...	...	141
Discharges	...	...	...	279
Average number of occupied beds			...	236
Surgical operations	...	...	...	4

In-patients on December 31st:—

Children	...	...	8
Chronic Sick	...	...	136
Tuberculous	...	...	6 (1 child included above)
Mental	...	...	89
Other	...	...	150

GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The total number of In-patients treated in 1933 was 1,164, being an average number of 58

occupied beds. The total admissions were 1,113. The number of operations performed during 1933 was 464 major and 824 minor. Figures for the Out-patient Department are as follows:—

Number of new cases in 1933 :—X-ray 1,274, Ophthalmic 229, Ear, Nose and Throat 433, Dental 262, Electric and Massage 221, General Cases 203, Accidents and Casualties 3,382, Total 6,004. Attendances 1933 :—X-ray Dept. 1,274, Massage and Electro-Therapeutic Dept. 3,379, Dental 262, Ophthalmic 914, Ear, Nose and Throat 4,634, General 1,187.

The Great Yarmouth Corporation contributes a variable annual subscription to the General and Cottage Hospitals and re-imburses the Norfolk & Norwich Hospitals for expenditure on tuberculous and V.D. patients.

THE ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The Gorleston Isolation Hospital is reserved for the isolation of cases of Small Pox.

The Estcourt Road Hospital afforded accommodation to 92 per cent. of the total number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and "Typhoid Fever," which were notified during the year.

ADMISSIONS, DEATHS AND DISCHARGES AT THE ESTCOURT ROAD AND GORLESTON HOSPITALS.

	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Group	Diph- theria	Other Diseases	Totals
Remaining on December 31st, 1932	0	4	1	3	0	8
Admitted during 1933	0	34	2	86	2	124
Died in Hospital	0	0	0	3	0	3
Discharged during 1933	0	29	2	60	2	93
Remaining on December 31st, 1933	0	9	1	26	0	36

ADMISSIONS INTO THE ESTCOURT ROAD AND GORLESTON HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH OF 1933.

	Other Disease	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Group	Diphtheria	Totals
January	0	0	*4	0	2	6
February	1	0	2	0	1	4
March	0	0	2	0	2	4
April	0	0	0	0	13	13
May	0	0	0	0	4	4
June	0	0	2	0	2	4
July	0	0	2	0	5	7
August	0	0	5	0	8	13
September	0	0	3	0	1	4
October	0	0	2	0	5	7
November	1	0	6	2	18	27
December	0	0	6	0	25	31
	<hr/> 2 <hr/>	<hr/> 0 <hr/>	<hr/> 34 <hr/>	<hr/> 2 <hr/>	<hr/> 86 <hr/>	<hr/> 124 <hr/>

* One case of Scarlet Fever admitted in January, 1934, but notified in 1933.

The average number of patients in hospital was 11.55.

The average period of detention in hospital for each case completed during the year was:—

For Scarlet Fever	...	...	46.1 days
For Diphtheria	...	...	32.17 „
For Enteric	...	...	68.5 „

The number of patients removed to hospital in proportion to the number of notified cases was:—

For Scarlet Fever	...	...	78.57 per cent.
For Diphtheria	...	...	96.62 „
For "Typhoid Fever"	...	...	66.66 „

This hospital is adequate, and no more, for the Area having regard to the influx of Summer visitors and the normal seasonable variations in the incidence of infectious disease. The above figures relate to a year of low incidence (less than 84% of the 10 yearly average). There is

no reason, unfortunately, to believe this will continue, and, in fact, there are already indications that greater numbers of a more severe type are to be expected in the near future.

(vi). **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

(a) Infectious Diseases—Motor Ambulance provided by the Corporation; (b) Other cases—Two Motor Ambulances provided and maintained by the Corporation (kept at Police Station and manned by the Police).

(vii.) **CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES**

There have been no additional facilities or changes during the year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.—This Centre was opened in 1922. The sessions are held every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon at the Gourlay School, Dene Side.

Advice is given to mothers on the care of themselves and babies, and dried milk distributed in suitable cases under the advice of the Medical Officer of Health.

The work of the Centre continues to be very popular with the mothers.

During the year 210 expected mothers and 181 children had been dealt with. They paid a total of 858 and 6,657 visits respectively.

The number attending for the first time was 187 expectant mothers and 414 children.

The average attendance on Tuesdays was 96 expectant mothers and 68 children. The numbers attending for the first time being 107 expectant mothers and 215 children.

The average attendance on Thursdays was 7 expectant mothers and 68·1 children. The numbers attending for the first time being 80 expectant mothers and 199 children.

Dried milk to the extent of 20,794 packets, were distributed. Of this 19,806 packets were given free, and contributions equal to the cost price of the remainder were made by the mothers.

Eight babies attending the Centre died, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 19 per 1,000 as against 54 per 1,000 for the town generally.

SCHOOL CLINICS. — Minor Ailments and Inspection Clinics are provided by the Education Committee at the Education Office and Town Hall, and a Dental Clinic at the Gourlay Institute.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC. — Up to April 25th, 1927, I continued to act as the sole Tuberculosis Officer, with my office at the Town Hall as the "Dispensary." On that date Dr. W. Hunter Brown took up his duties as Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, and a greatly extended scheme came into operation. Since then the Tuberculosis Clinic in Dene Side has been opened (on May 25th, 1927), and a greatly increased number of beds have been utilized in various Sanatoria. On December 31st, 1929, Dr. Brown left, and was succeeded on March 1st, 1930, by Dr. Russell.

The Clinic has been open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; in the afternoons (as required) from 2.30 p.m.; and once a week in the evening at 7 p.m. to suit the convenience of patients who could not attend during the day. Most of the patients were seen by appointment, but many present themselves who are previously unknown. The Nurse is in attendance each morning and at other times if women are to be examined.

The work of the Clinic has been confined to :—

- i. *Examining all cases of Tuberculosis notified or suspected, with a view to providing Sanatorium Treatment if such were indicated.* In this connection it may be pointed out that the average number of notifications for the preceding five years was 87; whereas in 1927, the number was 118; in 1928, it was 127; in 1929, 110; in 1930, 103; in 1931, 90; in 1932, 89; and in 1933, 85. This increase to some extent was due to the notification of a number of old cases found to be not previously notified and to the notification of a number of children seen at the Clinic, but it would appear that the establishment of a Tuberculosis Clinic has brought about the notification of cases of Tuberculosis that formerly would have remained unnotified. One hundred and seventy-three new cases were examined, of whom 92 were non-tuberculous, 7 doubtful, and 74 definitely tuberculous.
- ii. *Examining all children who according to the School Medical Officer's records might be suspected to be or were actually suffering from Tuberculosis and recommending Sanatorium Treatment in suitable cases.* Formerly no accommodation was available for the Sanatorium Treatment of Children under 16 years.

Children found to be Tuberculous	...	9
" " " doubtfully Tuberculous		1
" " " Non-Tuberculous	...	12
		<hr/>
	Total	22
Child Contacts examined Tuberculous		0
" " " doubtfully Tuberculous		5
" " " Non-Tuberculous	...	40
		<hr/>
Total number of children examined	...	67
		<hr/>
Children admitted to Sanatorium	...	10
		<hr/>

- iii. Interviewing and examining as many as could be traced of cases previously notified (see page 28).
- iv. Examining and reporting upon cases sent by General Practitioners for diagnosis:—97 cases.
- v. Examination of Ex-Service Pensioners on behalf of the Ministry of Pensions:—1 case.
- vi. Examinations of Contacts, *i.e.*, persons who have been in close association with a case of Tuberculosis, particularly families living in the same house. It has been found extremely difficult to get contacts to subject themselves to examination, but it is hoped that this difficulty will pass when they are taught the value of early observation in the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis.

In this connection, 72 contacts were examined, of whom 1 was found to be tuberculous, 5 doubtful, and 66 non-tuberculous.

- vii. Laboratory Work at the Isolation Hospital.—75 specimens of sputum, etc. were examined in connection with the Clinic, and 196 for General Practitioners.

It has been the practice for the Nurse to make the preliminary visit to the home, and, if possible, the person concerned has been asked to attend the Clinic for examination. If there was any doubt as to fitness to do so, the Medical Officer made the examination at home. In the case of every person suffering from Tuberculosis, the Nurse visits the home, records particulars as to the hygienic conditions of the patient's surroundings, and gives such advice as may be practicable for the improvement of his condition. Should any insanitary condition prevail, this is duly reported to the proper authority.

The total figures for the year, relating to the work done, are as follows :—

New cases examined during the year	...	101
Contacts	... ..	72
Total number of Physical Examinations	...	1082
Number of persons examined	... ..	556
Number of cases on the Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st, 1933	... ..	435
Number of Dispensary cases who died during the year	... ..	41
*Number of attendances at the Dispensary	...	924
Number of consultations with Medical Prac- titioners	... ..	97
Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to Homes	... ..	181
Number of visits by Nurse for Dispensary purposes	... ..	872
Number of specimens of sputum examined	...	271

* Excluding 74 patients seen by myself at the Town Hall.

The present condition of all patients (being with a few exceptions those notified since June 1st, 1921) whose case records are in the possession of the Clinic is as follows :—

	Alive.	Recovered.	Dead.	Lost sight of.
Notified previous to 1926	35	12	128	49
„ 1926	... 9	3	26	26
„ 1927	... 46	9	46	12
„ 1928	... 66	6	38	21
„ 1929	... 56	2	38	21
„ 1930	... 50	0	40	4
„ 1931	... 44	0	32	6
„ 1932	... 63	0	26	6
„ 1933	... 59	0	12	4
	<hr/> 428	<hr/> 32	<hr/> 386	<hr/> 149

giving a “Live Register” of 428 in addition to a supplemental register of 7 cases where the diagnosis is not completed (*i.e.*, the patient is still under observation and may ultimately, probably in fact, prove not to be tuberculous)—a total 435 on the books.

Arrangements are made for the reservation of beds at Sanatoria as follows :—

Kelling Sanatorium—

Civil beds (males)	...	...	7
Pensioners' beds	...	as required.	

Stanninghall Farm Colony (for men who have passed through sanatorium treatment) :—Beds as required. N.B.—This institution is maintained by the Norfolk, Norwich and Great Yarmouth Authorities.

Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (for surgical tuberculosis cases : Beds as required.

Normanston Hospital (for acute and advanced cases) : Ditto.

Maltings Farm Sanatorium (males and females) : Ditto.

East Anglian Sanatorium (children, pulmonary and non-pulmonary) : Ditto.

Bramblewood Sanatorium (females) : 4 beds.

Ipswich Sanatorium (females and children) : as required.

The movements of patients during 1933 was as follows :—

			Admitted.	Discharged.
Kelling (civilians)	...	...	24	25
Kelling (pensioners)	...	...	0	1
Stanninghall (civilians)	...	...	4	7
Stanninghall (pensioners)	...	...	2	0
Bramblewood (women)	...	...	8	9
Ipswich (women)	...	...	16	14
Ipswich (men)	...	...	3	0
Ipswich (boys)	...	...	2	2
Ipswich (girls)	...	...	1	2
Normanston (men)	...	...	1	2
Maltings Farm (men)	...	...	0	4
Maltings Farm (men, non-pulmonary)			1	0
Carried forward	...		62	66

Brought forward	...	62	66
Maltings Farm (women)	...	1	2
Maltings Farm (women, non-pulmonary)		2	2
Heatherwood (girls, non-pulmonary)		1	0
N. & N. Hospital (men)	...	1	1
N. & N. Hospital (girls, non-pulmonary)		1	1
East Anglian (boys)	... ..	0	3
East Anglian (boys, non-pulmonary)		1	1
East Anglian (girls)	... ..	2	1
East Anglian (girls, non-pulmonary)		2	1
Papworth (pensioner)	... ..	0	1
Margate (women, non-pulmonary)	...	0	1
East Suffolk Hospital (ditto)	...	1	1
		<hr/> 74	<hr/> 81

The average number of patients undergoing Institutional Treatment in 1933 was :—

Kelling (civilians)	... ..	18.2
Kelling (pensioners)	... ..	0.5
Stanninghall (civilians)	... ..	3.9
Stanninghall (pensioners)	... ..	0.5
Stanninghall (men, non pulmonary)	... ..	1.0
Bramblewood (women)	... ..	3.7
Normanston (men)	... ..	0.5
Ipswich (men)	... ..	0.8
Ipswich (women)	... ..	7.3
Ipswich (boys)	... ..	1.7
Ipswich (girls)	... ..	0.6
Maltings Farm (men)	... ..	1.0
Maltings Farm (men, non-pulmonary)	... ..	1.3
Maltings Farm (women)	... ..	1.4
Maltings Farm (women, non-pulmonary)	... ..	0.3
East Anglian (boys)	... ..	4.2
East Anglian (boys, non-pulmonary)	... ..	0.3
East Anglian (girls)	... ..	2.0
East Anglian (girls, non-pulmonary)	... ..	3.7

Continued on next page.

Papworth (men, non-pulmonary) ...	...	1·0
Papworth (pensioner) ...	...	0·04
Margate (women, non-pulmonary) ...	...	0·1
Heatherwood (boys, non-pulmonary)	...	1·0
Heatherwood (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	1·6
N. & N. Hospital (men) ...	...	0·01
N. & N. Hospital (girls) ...	...	0·02
East Suffolk Hospital (ditto) ...	...	0·1
		<hr/> 57 <hr/>

The average duration, in days, of completed cases was as follows :—

Kelling (pensioners) ...	...	525·0
Kelling (civilians) ...	...	219·2
Stanninghall (civilians) ...	...	465·0
Bramblewood (women) ...	...	182·5
N. & N. Hospital (men) ...	...	4·0
N. & N. Hospital (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	8·0
Maltings Farm (men) ...	...	358·7
Maltings Farm (women) ...	...	96·0
Maltings Farm (women, non-pulmonary)	...	51·0
East Anglian (boys) ...	...	649·3
East Anglian (boys, non-pulmonary)	...	92·0
East Anglian (girls) ...	...	335·0
East Anglian (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	478·0
Ipswich (women) ...	...	145·6
Ipswich (boys) ...	...	287·5
Ipswich (girls) ...	...	128·0
Normanston (men) ...	...	118·0
East Suffolk Hospital (women, non-pulmonary)		40·0
Margate (women, non-pulmonary) ...	...	743·0
Papworth (pensioner) ...	...	161·0

The number of patients in residence was :—

		Jan 1st, 1933.	Dec. 31st, 1933.
Kelling (civilians) ...	...	18	17
Kelling (pensioners) ...	...	1	0
Stanninghall (men) ...	...	4	2
Stanninghall (men, non-pulmonary)		1	1
Stanninghall (pensioner) ...	...	0	1
Carried forward ...		<hr/> 24	<hr/> 21

Brought forward	...	24	21
Bramblewood (women)	...	4	3
Ipswich (women)	...	5	7
Ipswich (men)	...	0	3
Ipswich (boys)	...	2	1
Ipswich (boys, non-pulmonary)	...	0	1
Ipswich (girls)	...	1	0
Normanston (men)	...	1	0
Maltings Farm (men)	...	4	0
Maltings Farm (men, non-pulmonary)		1	2
Maltings Farm (women)	...	2	1
East Anglian (boys)	...	3	0
East Anglian (boys, non-pulmonary)		3	3
East Anglian (girls)	...	1	2
East Anglian (girls, non-pulmonary)		3	4
Margate (women, non-pulmonary)		1	0
Papworth (men)	...	1	0
Papworth (men, non-pulmonary)	...	1	1
Heatherwood (boys, non-pulmonary)		1	1
Heatherwood (girls, non-pulmonary)		1	2
		<hr/> 59	<hr/> 52

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Corporation shares the expenses of the Clinic at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. During 1933 the Yarmouth patients treated there were as follows:—

			Old Cases.	New Cases.
Syphilis	...	...	54	16
Soft Chancre	...	...	0	0
Gonorrhœa	...	...	70	19
Not V.D.	...	...	1	3
			<hr/> 125	<hr/> 38

They made 978 attendances during the year. None were admitted as in-patients during the year.

Seventeen patients ceased to attend before completion of treatment, and 86 were remaining under treatment at the end of the year.

Bacteriological examinations :—

Wasserman test	...	...	...	78
For Spirochaetes	...	...	...	1
„ Gonococci	...	...	...	74
Other	...	...	...	0
				<hr/> 153 <hr/>

Doses of Arseno-benzene compounds : 215.
(All given in Out-Patient Department).

FIRST AID STATION ON YARMOUTH BEACH.

The Beach Committee instituted, for the Summer season only, a First Aid Station for the treatment of minor injuries. The station was staffed by a trained nurse, Miss Williamott, with an attendant and placed under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health.

During the two months (3rd July to 21st September) that it was open the nurse rendered first aid to 631 cases—fingers pinched in deck-chairs, sprains, cuts, sand in eyes, abrasions, insect stings, etc., together with a few more serious accidents.

As a side-line, lost children were cared for, until claimed by their relatives, to the number of 111.

This Station has become very popular and will be re-opened in 1934.

OTHER FIRST AID STATIONS.

During the Fishing Season two other Stations (not under the control of the Corporation) are in operation, viz., the Welfare Hut on the South Denes, maintained by certain Herring Curers, and the Dressing Station in St. Peter's Road, maintained by the British Red Cross Society. These Centres deal with the cuts and sores common on the hands of the girl fish-workers.

3 (i.) MIDWIVES.

There was no evidence of a shortage of midwives during the year, owing greatly to the fact that in this town it is customary for medical men to be engaged for the majority of confinements.

The figures for this year are :—

Attended by Medical Man	497	62 7 per cent.
„ Registered Midwife	295	37.2 „
„ Unregistered Midwife	Nil.	Nil.

There were six trained certified midwives practicing during the year.

Miss Overshott acts as supervisor of midwives and also their work is automatically supervised by the infant visiting of the Health Visitors, all of whom are registered midwives. In addition, the Medical Officer of Health from time to time inspects their books and appliances.

Number of births attended by Midwives	...	295
„ „ „ in the Infirmary	...	9
„ „ „ in General Hospital	...	1
„ „ „ by “Handy” Women	—	—
„ „ „ in Gorleston Hospital		1

Midwives sent for medical assistance in 24 cases, as follows :—

Ante Partem Hæmorrhage	...	...	—
Post Partem Hæmorrhage	...	...	1
Delayed Labour	...	...	6
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	—
Illness of Mother	...	...	4
Illness of Child	...	...	4
Discharging Eyes	...	...	—
Varicose Veins	...	...	—
Malpresentation	...	...	3
Deformity of Child	...	...	—
Macerated Fœtus	...	...	1
Adherent Placenta	...	...	1
			<hr/> 24 <hr/>

C.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The Medical Officer of Health investigates these cases.

HEALTH VISITING.

Fortunately the Health Visiting Staff was up to strength during the year. After some years of difficulties the position continues normal, and is as follows:—Five Health Visitors and School Nurses and one Clerk Attendant at the Dental Clinic. The division of labour being as follows:—(a) the proportion of time to Maternity and Child Welfare being equivalent to two-and-a-half nurses, (b) to Tuberculosis half a nurse, and (c) to School Medical Work two nurses and one Dental Attendant. This is an adequate staff for present requirements, but will need augmenting if the scope of the Maternity and Child Welfare work is increased.

For the work done under the Tuberculosis Scheme see pages 25, 28.

Following are the Home Visiting figures with further information as to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The total number of visits during the year was 9,679 as follows:—

In connection with the Visitation of Children:—

At homes of legitimate infants	...	3070
At homes of illegitimate infants	...	107
At homes of legitimate children (1-5 years)		3911
At homes of illegitimate children (1-5 years)		156
At homes where infant's death or still-births had occurred	... ..	72
Special ante-natal visits	... ..	433
In connection with midwives	...	38
In connection with cases of pneumonia		41
		— 7828

Brought forward	...	7828
In connection with the medical inspection of school children :—		
To arrange with teachers at the school re inspection	... ..	58
To ascertain if medical advice had been carried out	... ..	367
To investigate special cases, poliomye- litis, tubercle, scarlet fever, etc.	... ..	894
To attend inspection at schools	... ..	137
Other visits to schools	... ..	395
		<hr/> 1851
		<hr/> 9679
		<hr/>

The total number of children visited was 3,088 as follows :—

	Living.	Dead.	Stillborn.	Total.
Legitimate	2868	42	28	2938
Illegitimate	148	1	1	150
				<hr/> 3088
				<hr/>

The total number of visits to these children was :—

Infants under 1 year : first visit to legitimate children, 720 ; to illegitimate children, 42 ; total, 3177. Children 1 to 5 years : legitimate, 3911 ; illegitimate, 156 ; total, 4067.

The four cases of Ophthalmia notified were kept under observation until well.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

This Act provides that, in addition to registration notification has to be sent to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of birth. It is still found that a proportion of births are not notified owing to ignorance or misunderstanding of the Act, but very rarely it happens, if at all,

that the requirements have been wilfully evaded. During the year 80 per cent. of the total live-births were thus notified, in addition to 24 still-births.

Of these, 295 were notified by midwives, and 349 by parents and doctors.

Twenty-five of the illegitimate births were not notified. All the births attended by midwives were notified. (Of cases attended by doctors, 148, *i.e.*, 29·7 per cent. were not notified).

During the year the Health Visitors paid 7,316 visits to the homes of 3,088 children below school age (of whom 3,016 were living). Advice was given on the feeding and management of the baby, general hygiene of the home and general hygiene of the mother. The result of the enquiries into methods of infant feeding is as follows :—

Number of births enquired into :—

Legitimate	...	...	...	720	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	42	
				—	762

Number of infants re-visited from previous year :—

Legitimate	...	...	...	641	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	29	
				—	670
Older children (1—5)	...	...	...		1656
					—
					3088
					—

The children were found to be fed as follows :—

	Total Visited.	Breast only.	Partly Breast.	No Breast at all.
1st month of life	... 743	94 per cent.	4 per cent.	2 per cent.
4th month	... 728	76 per cent.	17 per cent.	7 per cent.
8th month	... 726	40 per cent.	28 per cent.	32 per cent.
12th month	... 720	3 per cent.	14 per cent.	83 per cent.

The children (428 in number) who were found to be receiving some artificial feeding before the age of nine months, were fed as follows:—

			Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Cow's milk	...	...	14	3
Condensed milk, mainly	...	...	58	20
Patent foods or mixed diet	...	...	16	1
Dried milk	...	...	305	11
			<hr/> 393 <hr/>	<hr/> 35 <hr/>

No tube bottles were found in use, and the practice of giving bread and biscuit pap during the early months of life has now ceased.

In forty-three cases enquiries were made after the death of the infants. None of these children died of diarrhœa.

One thousand six hundred and fifty-six children between the ages of one and five were visited. In the younger ones dentition was, as a rule, well advanced, forty-four being noted as backward in this respect. One hundred and thirty-six children had their teeth beginning to decay, and fifty-seven others had bad teeth at a fairly early age. Eight were found to be suffering from rickets, and eighty-one others from some other condition requiring medical treatment, which the parents were advised to obtain if they had not already done so. One hundred and two children were fed partially on tinned milk.

The forty-three infants, whose death formed the subject of enquiry, were found to have been fed as follows :—

	Legitimate.					Illegitimate.				
	Under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths
Breast only	11	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Breast partly	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cow's milk mainly	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Condensed milk mainly	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dried milk	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patent foods or mixed diet	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Breast at 3rd vis., no further information	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No information obtainable	18	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	29	3	2	4	4	1	—	—	—	—

The general standard of cleanliness and order in the homes visited was very satisfactory, as shown in the following percentages :—

STANDARD.

Total Homes Visited.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
3,088	24 per cent.	29 per cent.	28 per cent.	19 per cent.

Taking the homes of living and dead children separately :—

	Homes Visited.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
Living	3,045	24 per cent.	29 per cent.	28 per cent.	19 per cent.
Dead	43	18 per cent.	24 per cent.	42 per cent.	16 per cent.

(iv.) **PART I. CHILDREN ACT, 1908.**

Miss Burrows, a district nurse under the Public Assistance Committee, who has acted as Infant Life Protection Visitor for many years, has since April 1st, 1930, carried out that work under my administration. On January 1st, 1933 and on December 31st, there were seven children on the books, nine new cases having been registered and nine having left their foster-mothers. All children were found to be well looked after by their foster-mothers. Miss Burrows paid a total of 115 visits to their homes during the year.

(v.) **ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.**

Stanninghall Colony, when developed as contemplated, will provide for the institutional treatment of tubercular and other crippling defects. It is intended that, on discharge, the patients will remain under supervision of the same Orthopædic Surgeon by means of a local clinic where treatment will be continued by an Orthopædic Nurse.

4. MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.**NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.**

There are still seven *Homes on the Register, none having been added in 1933.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES IN 1933.

1.	Number of applications for registration	...	...	Nil
2.	Number of homes registered	...	...	Nil
3.	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration			Nil
4.	Number of appeals against such orders	..	...	Nil
5.	Number of cases in which such orders have been			
	(a) confirmed on appeal	...	...	Nil
	(b) disallowed	...	...	Nil
6.	Number of applications for exemption from registration	...		Nil
7.	Number of cases in which exemption has been			
	(a) granted	...	...	Nil
	(b) withdrawn	...	...	Nil
	(c) refused	...	...	Nil

*All take maternity cases and four of them general cases also.

All new applications are considered, and the Homes visited personally, by the Medical Officer of Health. The Health Visitors keep in touch with registered homes and provide the general supervision necessary.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1 (i.) THE WATER SUPPLY.

With the exception of twenty-one, all the Dwelling-houses in the Borough are supplied from the Company's mains. There are still twenty-one wells remaining in the Borough. Many of these are without doubt liable to pollution at times, but unless the samples for analysis happen to be taken at one of those times they cannot be dealt with.

Samples of the public supply are examined monthly, both chemically and bacteriologically, by the Public Analyst, and quarterly by Mr. Muter for the Town Council, and are of uniform good quality. The water is obtained from the Ormesby Broad and the River Bure, and after sand filtration is pumped into the mains.

The greatest care is taken by the Water Company to prevent contamination of the water sources, and with the very efficient system of filtration, following sedimentation, in operation, I have full confidence that the public water supply will continue to remain in its present safe condition.

Following is a summary of the Analytical results during the year:—

Total Solids	...	33·0	to	43·0	parts per 100,000
Free Ammonia	...	Nil	,,	0·002	,,
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0·01	,,	0·018	,,
Chlorine	...	4·3	,,	6·9	,,
Nitrates	...	Nil	,,	0·2	,,
Nitrites	...	Nil	,,	Nil	,,
Oxygen absorbed	...	0·130	,,	0·218	,,

Total Hardness	...	13·0	to 24·3	parts per 100,000
Permanent Hardness	...	4·0	,, 10·7	,, ,,
Lime	...	10·2	,, 11·5	,, ,,
Magnesia	...	1·0	,, 1·33	,, ,,
Sulphuric anhydride	...	3·26	,, 3·6	,, ,,
Silica, Iron & Alumina	slight trace	,,	0·6	,, ,,
Alkalinity	...	20·0	,, 20·0	,, ,,
Bacteria	...	4	to 65	per c.c.
Bac. Coli	...	Absent in 100 c.c. (except on one occasion)		
Colour	...	{ Clear. 7·3 to 15°		

3 (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are about 19,475 w.c.'s and 34 *privies in the Borough.

* Eleven for temporary use during Fishing Season.

(ii.) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Seven motor lorries, two horse wagons and one horse cart are used in the Borough for the collection of refuse. Most of the houses are provided with portable iron dustbins. The house refuse is collected twice weekly from private houses and daily during the visiting season from hotels and boarding-houses.

During the year 13,778 tons of refuse was collected from houses, and 1,278 tons of trade refuse carted by shopkeepers to the Destructor or dumps.

PROVISION OF PROPER DUST RECEPTACLES.

Upon the Council deciding to collect house refuse from individual houses in the Rows, a systematic house-to-house visit was made, and informal notices were served on the owners in all cases where proper sanitary dust receptacles were not provided. Four notices were served during the year, and this resulted in 4 being supplied by the owners of the houses.

(iii.) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report of the work carried out in the above department during the year 1933. Particulars as to the nature and number of nuisances reported to the Health Committee, and dealt with by statutory notices, also works of a similar nature, but dealt with by preliminary notices.

TABLE A.

	Number of Visits.
Complaints received and attended to ...	755
Visits in connection with infectious diseases ...	246
Re-inspections to ascertain the progress of Sanitary notices ...	4,171
Bake-house inspections ...	185
Common lodging-house inspections (day-time) ...	262
Common lodging-house inspections (night-time) ...	56
Slaughter-house and knacker's yard inspections ...	3,140
Offensive trades and marine store inspections ...	172
Factories, workshops and work-places inspected ...	1,880
Dairies, cow-sheds and milk shops inspected ...	706
Visits to ice cream vendors ...	98
Butchers', provisions and fruiterers' shops ...	536
Samples of water submitted for analysis ...	5
Samples of food, etc., submitted for analysis ...	174
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease ...	258
Special visits to fried fish shops ...	249
Houses, schools and workshops at which the smoke, water or chemical tests have been applied to the drains ...	205
Prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act	2
Stables inspected ...	42
Public conveniences inspected ...	129
Fair vans inspected ...	32
School sanitary arrangements inspected ...	54
Total ...	<u>13,357</u>

TABLE B.

During the year the following works have been carried out under Statutory and Preliminary Notices, the number of notices served being 319 Statutory and 411 Preliminary.

			Number.
Privies replaced with water closets	...	...	35
New drains laid	...	...	92
Drains cleaned and repaired	...	...	537
Pedestal closets provided	...	...	74
Earthenware gulley traps fixed	...	...	298
Flushing cisterns fixed to closets	...	...	63
Filthy houses cleansed and limewashed	...	...	9
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	71
Nuisances from overcrowding abated	...	...	14
Animals and poultry removed	...	...	15
Water closets repaired	...	...	481
New sinks erected	...	...	103
Drains intercepted from sewers	...	...	112
Rainwater cisterns abolished	...	...	29
Sink waste pipes disconnected	...	...	61
Yards, passages and floors concreted	...	...	407
Drains ventilated	...	...	202
Spouting and fall pipes provided	...	...	575
Cow-sheds and slaughter-houses limewashed	...	...	33
Bake-houses limewashed	...	...	94
Houses provided with Company's water	...	...	9
Damp courses inserted	...	...	149
Houses ventilated	...	...	73
Nuisances from premises being used as a fried fish shop abated	...	...	6
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	...	...	114
Dilapidations made good	...	...	3,129
Under floor spaces ventilated	...	...	219
Manure bins provided	...	...	4
Dust bins provided	...	...	76
Miscellaneous items	...	...	3,186

DRAIN TESTING.

During the year, 755 complaints have been received from householders and others, respecting the conditions of the drains and sanitary fittings of houses and other premises. An examination of the sanitary arrangements was made in every instance, and, if necessary, the smoke test was applied to the drains. This resulted in the detection of 132 defective drains, also many other nuisances. The necessary notices were served in the usual course, and in every instance the terms of the notices were complied with. The drains were also tested at all houses where cases of Typhoid Fever, Puerperal Fever or Diphtheria had occurred.

The total number of drain tests made during the year was 205, and the number of defects found was 169. Particulars as to the nature of these defects are given in the following table :—

TABLE C.

Showing the localities of sewer gas escapes discovered by drain testing.

	Number.
Into Breakfast rooms	18
„ Kitchens and sculleries	34
„ Bedrooms	15
„ Lobbies and other parts of houses ...	33
„ Internal w.c.'s	19
„ External w.c.'s	64
„ Yards and passages	37
„ Adjoining houses	20
„ Cellars	4
From Defective soil pipes	55
„ Defective vent shafts	32
„ Heads and joints of rainwater pipes ...	19
„ Around yard gullies	49

TABLE C.—*continued.*

			Number.
From Defective drain connections	...	...	109
„ Defective w.c. connections	...	...	97
„ Defective interceptors	...	...	35
„ Sink, wastes, rainwater pipes, etc., connected direct	...	...	38
„ Drains, direct to sewer	...	...	26

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS INSPECTION.

Premises.		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	... ..	79	—	—
Workshops (including workshop, laundries and fish curers	...	921	53	—
Work places (including fish-yards)	... ..	864	48	—
Home-worker's premises	...	16	—	—
		—	—	—
	Totals	1880	101	Nil
		—	—	—

DEFECTS FOUND.

		Number of Defects Found.	Number of Defects Remedied.	Number of Prosecutions.
Want of cleanliness	...	16	16	—
Want of ventilation	...	5	5	—
Want of drainage of floors	...	4	4	—
Defective drains	...	14	14	—
Offensive accumulation on premises	... ..	26	26	—
No water supply	... ..	3	3	—
Sanitary Accommodation	Insufficient	19	19	—
	Unsuitable or defective	14	14	—
	Not separate for sexes	8	8	—
		—	—	—
	Totals	109	109	Nil
		—	—	—

HOME WORK.

	Number.
List of out-workers received twice in the year ...	5
Total number of out-workers on lists ...	16

NATURE AND NUMBER OF REGISTERED AND
UNREGISTERED FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES
VISITED DURING THE YEAR.

(Excluding Out-workers' premises).

Nature.	Number of Visits.
Shoemakers ...	37
Tinsmiths ...	4
Dressmakers ...	12
Net chambers ...	48
Barrel factories ...	11
Box makers ...	16
Bakehouses and confectioners ...	305
Tailors ...	36
Sugar boilers ...	35
Laundries ...	17
Upholsterers ...	18
Plumbers and painters ...	29
Ice cream manufacturers ...	149
Carpenters ...	80
Engineers ...	17
Stonemasons ...	11
Fish-houses and yards ...	562
Mineral water works ...	4
Wheelwrights ...	1
Blacksmiths ...	5
Coach-builders ...	2
Clothing factories ...	14
Foundries ...	2
Bottling Stores ...	13
Printers ...	35
Wood turners ...	4
Silversmiths ...	2
Marine stores ...	157
Metal workers ...	3

Nature.			Number of Visits.
Potato crisp factory	...	...	2
Builders' merchant	...	...	5
Tallow works	...	...	10
Slipper factory	...	...	8
Photographers	...	...	9
Hairdressers	...	...	58
Sugar boilers	...	...	12
Poster manufacturers	...	...	4
Harness makers	...	...	2
Coopers	...	...	79
Motor and cycle engineers	...	...	55
Milliners	...	...	14
Boat builders	...	...	6
Piano works	...	...	1
Bedding manufacturers	...	...	47
Twine spinners	...	...	4
Tripe dressers	...	...	163
Locksmiths	...	...	1
Scale makers	...	...	11
Whitesmiths	...	...	1
Basket makers	...	...	19
Dentists' workshops	...	...	12
Mast and block makers	...	...	8
Builders	...	...	203
Picture framers	...	...	3
Cabinet makers	...	...	18
Furriers	...	...	2
			<hr/>
	Total	...	2,386
			<hr/>

NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS, ETC., ON THE REGISTER AT THE
END OF THE YEAR 1933.

Nature.			Number.
Bakehouses	...	...	50
Baking powder makers	...	...	3
Bedding manufacturers	...	...	4
Boat builders	...	...	1
Bottling stores	...	...	5
Blacksmiths	...	...	2

Nature.				Number.
Box makers	...	...	...	1
Builders	...	...	...	5
Basket makers	...	..	...	3
Carpenters and joiners	...	...	...	14
Confectioners	...	...	...	22
Coopers	...	...	...	9
Engineers	...	...	...	3
Ice manufacturers	...	...	...	1
Motor engineers	...	...	...	22
Wood choppers	...	...	...	1
Printing works	...	...	...	5
Carriage builders	...	...	...	1
Cabinet makers	...	...	...	6
Gas fitters	...	...	...	3
Furriers	...	...	...	2
Marine fitters	...	...	...	5
Cycle engineers	...	...	...	7
Stonemasons	...	...	...	4
Mast and block makers	...	...	...	2
Gut scrapers	...	...	...	3
Cork cutters	...	...	...	1
Dressmakers	...	...	...	23
Fish curers, etc.	...	...	...	181
Foundries	...	...	...	1
Hairdressers	...	...	...	37
Lock and tinsmiths	...	...	...	8
Laundries	...	...	...	4
Milliners	...	...	...	20
Marine stores	...	...	..	6
Netting chambers	...	...	...	10
Outfitters	...	...	...	7
Oilskin manufacturers	..	...	...	2
Picture framers	...	...	...	2
Plumbers and painters	...	...	...	7
Scale makers	...	...	...	2
Tailors	...	...	...	28
Tripe dressers	...	...	...	3
Potato crisp factory	...	...	...	1
Builders' merchant	...	...	...	1

Nature.				Number.
Toy makers	...	...	...	2
Tallow works	...	...	...	1
Slipper factory	...	...	...	3
Photographers	...	...	...	5
Sugar boilers	...	...	...	3
Poster manufacturers	...	...	...	1
Whitesmiths	...	...	...	1
Wood turner	...	...	...	1
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	5
Shoemakers	...	...	...	36
Upholsterers	...	...	...	7
Ice cream manufacturers	...	...	..	52
Saddlers	...	...	...	4
Dentists	...	...	...	3
Mineral water manufacturers		...	...	2
Piano manufacturers	...	...	..	1
Sheet metal workers	...	...	...	2
Twine spinners	...	...	...	1
Total				658

(iv.) PUBLIC HEALTH (SMOKE ABATEMENT) ACT, 1926.

No complaints of smoke nuisance were received during the year.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Special attention has again been given to this Act during the year. Printed leaflets setting forth the requirements of Orders-in-Council made under the Act were distributed to wholesale traders, shopkeepers and stallholders when necessary followed by many verbal cautions to those failing to comply. No proceedings were taken for non-compliance.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

G. H. SPINKS.

(v.) OCCUPATIONS, ETC., WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY
BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Offensive Trades, etc.:—

Nature.				Number.
*Fried fish shop	...	...	...	78
Tallow melter	...	...	...	1
Tripe dresser	...	...	...	3
Marine stores	...	...	...	9
Knacker	...	...	...	1
*Slaughter houses	...	...	*16 registered 1 licensed	

*Bye-laws.

Underground Bakehouses:—None.

Common Lodging-houses:—5 with accommodation for 9 females and 105 males.

(vii.) RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

There are no manufacturers of Rag Flock in the Borough, but the upholsterers use flock for making-up purposes; 16 visits were paid to these premises.

4. SCHOOLS.

The sanitary conditions and water supply of the schools remain satisfactory. I have little faith in school closure in outbreaks of infectious disease in urban areas of this nature, and as a consequence no school departments were closed during the period under review, but 67 patients and 87 contacts were temporarily excluded by me in cases of infectious disease. See also under Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria for action taken *re* contacts.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

* STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total including numbers given separately under (b) :—			
(i.) by the Local Authority	...	...	Nil
(ii.) by other Local Authorities	...	...	Nil
(iii.) by other bodies and persons	...	...	109
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—			
(i.) by the Local Authority			
(a) for the purpose of Part II. of the Act of 1925			Nil
(b) for the purpose of Part III. of the Act of 1925			Nil
(c) for other purposes	...	...	Nil
(ii.) by other bodies or persons	...	...	Nil

1. *Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	679
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...				2376
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925					199
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...				495
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...		Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...				292

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	276
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

* The figures in this table represent certain aspects of work done during the year, and are not a statement of housing conditions.

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.*

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	88
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	... ..	71
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	... ..	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	... ..	204
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	... ..	134
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	... ..	1

C.—Proceedings under Section 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	Nil

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground room in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	Nil

CLEARANCE AREA No. 1.

In the early part of the year the Town Council declared the Area lying between Rows 17 and 21 on the North and the mid-line of Rows 28 and 27 on the South, inclusive, a Clearance Area under Section I. of the Housing Act, 1930, and made a Compulsory Purchase Order, relating to the land of the Area, under Section 10.

The Local Enquiry by the Ministry of Health Inspector was held in the middle of July, with the result that the order was confirmed by the Minister in November.

This Area No. 1 had a population of 601 in 135 occupied houses, accommodating 144 families.

Alternative accommodation for the displaced population is being provided by the Corporation on the Middleton Road site in Gorleston.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

In all cases of applications for registration, dairies and milk shops were inspected by the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Inspector. In the past it has been difficult to insist on satisfactory conditions in cases where milk is merely a side line, *e.g.*, small general shops. Under the Milk and Dairies Orders, 1926, much wider powers are given to the Local Authority, and since its coming into force greater strictness has been observed in enforcing satisfactory arrangements as a condition of registration. I decided that, after the year 1926, I would not recommend

the Council to register a general shopkeeper as a purveyor except under the condition that milk is sold only in sealed bottles.

New dairies should be strictly in accordance with the Order previous to registration, and the existing dairies after a reasonable interval, should be brought up to date as far as structural circumstances will permit.

Many cowsheds need very strict application of the Order. There are 8 cow-keepers on the register. The total number of cows is only 81 in 14 cow-sheds.

The statistics for the year are:—

			Applications during 1933.	No. on Register Dec. 31st, 1933.
Purveyor	...	...	13	100
Dairymen	...	...	2	44
Cow-keeper	...	...	—	8
Cow-sheds	...	...	—	14

Five hundred and thirty-nine visits were paid to these premises during the year.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Licences issued.

Certified Milk	...	...	...	1
Grade A. (T.T.) Milk	...	...	...	3
Pasteurised Milk	..	...	...	1

A sample of each supply was examined for bacterial content and found to be well above the standard.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Slaughter-Houses.

		In 1914.	In Jan., 1933.	In Dec., 1933.
Registered	...	21	16	16
Licensed	...	1	1	1
		—	—	—
		22	17	17
		—	—	—

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS.

These have been given considerable attention during the year, and although a great improvement has been made, there are yet several things to be done before perfection is reached. These are receiving attention, and it is hoped our efforts will be successful without having to resort to extreme measures.

A large number of consignments of imported mutton have arrived from the Port of London, and have been inspected on arrival in the town. Notification is always received from the Medical Officer of Health of the Port of London Authority that such meat has been released, so that no difficulty has been experienced in connection with this particular type of food.

Tuberculosis.—The number of carcasses destroyed was as follows:—

			Tuberculosis.	Other causes.
Ox carcasses	...	..	6	4
Heifer „	...	...	2	1
Cow „	...	...	2	—
Calf „	...	...	2	1
Pig „	...	...	9	—
„ heads	...	...	39	1
„ plucks	...	...	29	—
Fry fats	...	...	9	—
Leg of pork	...	...	—	1
Sheep carcasses	...	...	—	2
„ plucks	...	...	—	4
Lamb carcasses	...	...	—	1
„ pluck	...	...	—	1
Bovine forequarters	...	...	15	—
„ head and tongue	...	...	34	10
„ tongue	...	...	—	3
Beef	...	...	16 lbs.	112 lbs.
Ox skirts	...	...	18	17
„ lungs	...	...	59	10
„ livers	...	...	65	224
„ tripe	...	...	1	2
„ fats	...	...	29	3
„ hearts	...	...	4	1
„ kidneys	...	...	3	3

			Tuberculosis.	Other causes.
Ox pancreas	...	...	6	—
„ spleen	...	...	—	1
„ thyroid gland	...	...	—	1
Turkey	...	...	—	1
Tinned hams	...	...	...	2
Tins jellied veal	...	...	...	2
Dutch onions	...	...	...	14 cwt.
Confectionery	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Tomatoes	...	...	...	7 lbs.
Oranges	...	...	...	20
Belgian pears	...	...	...	8 st. 2 lbs.
Fish fillets	...	...	...	8 st.
Bloaters	..	...	...	2 st.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

The following figures are from the Chief Constable's Annual Report :—

Twenty-six cases of suspected Swine Fever were reported in 1933. None of these were confirmed.

(c) FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The following table shows the number of samples obtained and submitted for examination, with results of analysis :—

Number of Samples submitted to the Analyst.			Result of Analysis.	
			Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	...	97	94	2
Skimmed Milk		1	1	—
Cheese	...	4	4	—
Butter	...	9	9	—
Jam	...	6	6	—
Potted meat		4	4	—
Baking powder		3	3	—
Sausages	...	3	3	—
Lard	...	3	3	—
Vinegar	...	3	1	2
Sauce	...	6	6	—
Sugar	...	1	1	—
Margarine	...	6	6	—
Mincemeat		2	2	—
Ice cream	...	3	3	—
Cream	...	5	5	—
Coffee	...	1	1	—

Number of Samples submitted to the Analyst.		Result of Analysis.	
		Genuine.	Adulterated.
Condensed milk	4	4	—
Lemon cheese	3	3	—
Dripping ...	1	1	—
Tinned fruit	1	1	—
Marmalade	2	2	—
Self raising flour	1	1	—
Condensed skimmed milk ...	1	1	—
Custard powder	1	1	—
Pepper ...	1	1	—
Jelly ...	2	2	—
	<hr/> 174 <hr/>	<hr/> 169 <hr/>	<hr/> 4 <hr/>

The details of the adulteration found in the samples of milk, with the results of Magisterial or other proceedings, are as follows:—

Adulteration.	Proceedings.
13 per cent. added water.	Fined £1, including costs.
14 „ „ „	Fined £2 and 12/6 costs.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

CREAM.—Five samples were examined and found genuine.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED AND DRIED MILK)

REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927.

As there appear to be only two well-known brands of dried milk and equally well-known brands of condensed milk sold in the district, only four samples of condensed milk were examined during the year, and found to comply with the Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC. IN FOOD)
REGULATIONS, 1925 AND 1927.

All samples in the list under the heading on pages 57, 58 were examined also for preservatives. No offence under these Regulations was found.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACTS,
1906 AND 1926.

Three samples of Feeding Stuffs were examined during the year. Each complied with the definitions.

(d) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF FOOD are carried out by the Public Analyst.

(e) NUTRITION.—Dissemination of knowledge.

Commencing with the December 1931 number, a local edition of the journal "Better Health" is being published by your Medical Officer of Health and distributed free. It is hoped that this will be found useful in educating the public in all matters relating to food and hygiene generally.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

Notifiable Diseases.

In the following Table a comparison is made between the number of notifications in 1933 and in the previous ten years :—

Year	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Enteric	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Total
1923	0	202	4	30	12	2	9	250
1924	0	136	1	33	15	2	6	187
1925	0	124	1	19	13	0	8	170
1926	0	126	4	29	14	1	7	181
1927	0	165	7	32	19	2	4	229
1928	0	89	12	45	24	2	1	173
1929	1	127	5	107	23	4	3	270
1930	0	71	7	76	14	2	2	173
1931	0	30	5	75	11	4	1	126
1932	0	38	1	72	17	4	1	133
1933	0	42	3	89	17	4	4	159
Average for ten years								
1923-1932	0.1	110.8	4.7	51.8	16.2	2.3	4.2	189.2

SCARLET FEVER.

Forty-two cases were notified during the year, being 37 per cent. of the average number for the past ten years. The disease was of a mild type but tending towards greater severity at the end of the year.

In all cases contacts of Scarlet Fever cases were excluded from school for a fortnight, during which period they were visited at least twice and as many times thereafter as might be necessary.

The monthly incidence of the disease in Great Yarmouth during 1933 is shown in the following Table :—

Month	Total Number	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston	Southtown and Cobholm	Runham Vauxhall	No. of Removals to Hospital
January	4	3	1	0	0	0	3
February	3	2	1	0	0	0	2
March	2	1	1	0	0	0	2
April	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
June	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
July	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
August	7	4	2	1	0	0	5
September	4	0	2	1	1	0	3
October	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
November	8	4	3	1	0	0	6
December	7	4	2	0	1	0	6
Totals	42	24	12	3	3	0	33

DIPHTHERIA.

Eighty-nine cases of this disease were notified during the year, being 171 per cent. of the average number for the previous ten years.

Most of the cases nursed at home, and all who were removed to the Isolation Hospital were examined bacteriologically to confirm the diagnosis, and in addition before discharge from isolation. No diphtheria patient was discharged from the Isolation Hospital until three successive swabs had shown absence of diphtheria bacilli. In addition to the foregoing, all contacts of school age were bacteriologically examined before being permitted to attend school, and adult contacts before going to work connected with food or clothing or other special circumstances. For further details on this subject see page 19.

The monthly incidence of the disease is shown in the following Table :—

Month	Total Number	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston	Southtown and Cobholm	Runham Vauxhall	No. of Removals to Hospital
January	2	0	1	1	0	0	2
February	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
March	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
April	13	5	8	0	0	0	13
May	4	1	3	0	0	0	4
June	3	1	2	0	0	0	2
July	5	1	4	0	0	0	5
August	9	6	1	1	1	0	8
September	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
October	5	3	0	2	0	0	5
November	18	6	10	0	1	1	18
December	26	12	9	2	1	2	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	89	37	39	7	3	3	86
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Out of 89 cases notified, 71 were discovered by the bacteriological work carried out at the Municipal Laboratory. But for this Institution, therefore, 79 per cent. of the cases would not have been isolated.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

No case was notified during the year.

THE ENTERIC GROUP OF DISEASES.

Three cases were notified in 1933. No connection was discovered between them.

The monthly incidence of the disease is shown in the following Table :—

Month	Total Number	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston	Southtown and Cobholm	Runham Vauxhall	No. of Removals to Hospital
January	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
December	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	0	1	0	2	0	2

ERYSIPELAS.

Seventeen cases of this disease were notified during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

Four cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year.

SMALL POX.

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS.

One case was notified during the year.

TYPHUS FEVER, CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS, TRENCH FEVER, MALARIA AND DYSENTRY.

One case of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis was notified during the year.

PNEUMONIA.

Forty-two cases were notified during the year.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN

is provided free for the use of doctors who require it. It can be obtained at the Town Hall and Isolation Hospital during the daytime and at the two Police Stations during the night. Thirty-six bottles (each of 4,000 units) were distributed in this way in 1933.

SHICK AND DICK TESTS.

At the East Anglian School, the Medical Officer applies the Shick Test and immunisation to all the scholars whose parents give their consent.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

(See page 19).

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALL POX PREVENTION)
REGULATIONS, 1917.

No action was needed during the year.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(See pages 8, 12, 13, 14).

Extent to which school notifications of disease are utilized.—Teachers and attendance officers report outbreaks of the non-notifiable diseases to me as School Medical Officer. Such steps as are practicable, e.g., the enforcement of Education Committee's Standing Orders *re* exclusion of cases and contacts, are carried out. I am adverse to school closure (see page 51) and believe this to be the better method.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

DISINFECTION.

The following articles were passed through the steam disinfecter at the Hospital:—

Beds	207	Counterpanes	189
Pillows	671	Mattresses	342
Bolsters	123	Clothing	1911
Slips	531	Carpets	38
Sheets	585	Rugs	28
Hangings	49	Towels	252
Blankets	729	Various	905
Total			<hr/> 6,560 <hr/>

(The above list does not include a far larger number of articles from the Isolation Hospital itself).

Two hundred and fifty-eight rooms were disinfected with formalin vapour.

The cleansing of verminous persons is carried out by the Public Assistance Committee, who have an up-to-date equipment at the Workhouse Infirmary.

TABLE II.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1933.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases notified.													Total Cases Notified in each Locality.					Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.												Northern District.	Southern District.	Gorleston and Southtown.	Runham Vauxhall.	Port.	
		Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards						
Pneumonia	42	—	—	3	2	1	3	2	10	5	8	8	21	10	10	1	—	—	
Diphtheria	89	—	2	3	3	42	17	9	4	—	—	—	36	39	10	4	—	—	
Membranous Croup		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	17	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	5	—	6	9	2	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	42	—	1	3	5	13	7	2	6	2	—	—	24	13	5	—	—	33	
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	
Polionmyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Ophthalmia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Neonatorum	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	203	4	3	6	14	11	56	27	15	29	9	16	13	90	76	32	5	122	

Estcourt Road Isolation Hospital :—57 beds for Enteric, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.
 Gorleston Isolation Hospital :—12 beds for Small Pox, Cholera, Yellow Fever and Plague.
 Hospital Authority. Great Yarmouth Corporation

TABLE IIa.

AGES AT DEATH FROM NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING
THE YEAR 1933.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Deaths.												
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.											
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards
Pneumonia ...	29	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	7	8
Diphtheria	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Membranous Croup }													
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum }													
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	35	7	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	3	2	8	9

3. PUBLIC VACCINATION.

The figures for 1933 were:—

	Primary Vaccinations.	Re-vac- cinations.
North District & Runham Vauxhall		
(Dr. Connell)	92	Nil
South District (Dr. Connell) ...	79	2
Cobholm, Southtown (ditto) ...	16	Nil
Gorleston (Dr. Anderson) ...	54	2
Infirmery (Drs. Shaw and Adlington)	1	Nil

This total of 242 primary vaccinations compared with 766 births during the same period is an index of the growing unvaccinated state of the community. Having regard to the fact that Small Pox has been prevalent in some parts of England and Wales for some years past and to the large influx of summer visitors that we get each year from permanently affected areas, it is peculiarly inadvisable that we should continue to neglect this elementary precaution, especially as, under the new regulations, vaccinations are now performed on one "spot" only, which causes a minimum of inconvenience to the patient.

4. (b) PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The full report of the Home Teacher for the Blind will be found on pages 72-76. In connection with prevention, she took two persons to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital and one to the Gt. Yarmouth General Hospital, six visits in all. Financial help in providing train fares was given to enable one case to go to the London Hospital for special treatment.

The Education Committee provided glasses for 136 children during the year.

Under the Public Health Act, the Health Committee provides collosol argenti, free of cost, to the midwives for application to the eyes of the newly-born, and, in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum fees (as under the Midwives' Act) are paid to the doctor until the child is well. This last I consider of great importance, it is quite usual for treatment to be necessary for some days beyond the normal days contemplated in the Midwives' Act.

(c) TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

		Number.	Admissions to Hospital or Sanatorium.	Deaths.
Pulmonary	Males	35	45	24
	Females	32	33	18
	Total	67	78	42
Non- Pulmonary	Males	11	6	10
	Females	7	7	5
	Total	18	13	15

5. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

	Cases.			Vision Un- impaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	Hospital.				
I.	Yes	Yes	—	Yes	—	—	—
II.	„	—	Yes	„	—	—	—
III.	„	—	„	„	—	—	—
IV.	„	Yes	—	„	—	—	—

ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

Age-periods.	All new cases, including those not notified.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
1	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	1
5	1	2	3	5	0	0	0	1
15	10	15	2	3	4	4	1	2
25	6	7	1	0	3	5	0	1
35	7	5	1	0	5	2	2	0
45	12	6	2	0	8	3	1	0
55	4	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
65 and upwards	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Totals ...	42	40	13	8	24	18	10	5

The total non-notified tuberculosis deaths were 15·7 per cent. of the whole. The figure for local deaths was 12·2 the difference being accounted for by transferable deaths of residents dying elsewhere. There is a tendency with some doctors to delay notification, especially in the winter months, but there is some improvement in total notifications, there being only five pulmonary and two non-pulmonary deaths of non notified persons in the area. Generally speaking, the omission to notify is due to some doctors recognising no purpose in notification where no help is required.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62. No action was taken during the year under these powers.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER OFFICERS SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1922.

This Act was adopted by the Town Council from April 1st, 1924. On the 13th March, 1928, the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health that he should examine new entrants, previous to their being admitted to Designated Posts, was adopted.

Since then the following number of examinations have been made :—

To end of year 1928	...	...	...	51
„ „ 1929	...	...	...	68
„ „ 1930	...	...	...	133
„ „ 1931	...	...	...	195
„ „ 1932	...	...	...	214
„ „ 1933	...	...	...	228

THE WORK OF THE RAT OFFICER.

This officer's position is often misunderstood. He is not a rat-catcher. Just as a Sanitary Inspector enforces certain provisions of various enactments relating to Public Health, so the Rat Officer enforces the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act. His duty is to compel occupiers of premises to take the necessary steps to destroy rats or mice that are harbouring there. Even when, as is often the case, the occupier is willing to act, and in fact reports the matter to the Rat Officer, that officer still has the difficult task of compelling the occupiers of neighbouring premises to act at the same time and to co-operate their efforts. It is obvious that merely sporadic attempts on isolated premises would be valueless.

The Corporation have appointed an official Rat-catcher to work under the Rat Officer. He appears to be giving satisfaction to the occupiers of premises where he has operated.

During the year the Rat Officer made 2,755 visits as follows:—

Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	48
Marine Stores	...	...	...	72
Fish Houses	...	...	...	474
Dairies and Milk Shops	..	...	...	48
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	9
Bake Houses	...	...	...	108
Malt Houses	...	...	...	28
Stables	...	...	...	212
Piggeries	...	...	...	141
Timber Yards	...	...	...	12
Private Houses	...	...	...	302
Groceries and Provision Stores	...	...	...	48
Re-visits	...	...	...	498
Special and complaints	...	...	...	732
Ships	...	...	...	4
Fish Manure Stores	...	...	...	19
				<hr/>
				2,755
				<hr/>

Rats killed :—

Ferreting	...	...	...	1904
Known to be poisoned or trapped	...	...	...	106
				<hr/>
				2,010
				<hr/>

Blind Persons Act, 1920.

HOME TEACHER'S REPORT for the Year ending December, 1933.

MISS REES submits her Ninth Annual Report of work done under the above Act.

The necessary registration work has been done and the Register brought up-to-date. There have been 24 new cases and 14 deaths during the year. One person has left the Borough.

The number on the Register is 180, as compared with 171 last year. The age groups are as follows:—

			M.	F.
Under 5 years	...	nil		
Between 5 and 16 years	...	7	5	2
„ 16 „ 21 „	...	4	2	2
„ 21 „ 50 „	...	81	19	12
„ 50 „ 70 „	...	84	48	86
Over 70 „	...	54	18	86
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		180	92	88
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

1,421 visits have been paid during the year. Instruction in Moon Type has been given to three persons. A deaf-blind man has been taught the manual alphabet and also to read Moon. Two magazines in Braille and one in Moon Type have been circulated among readers. There are four readers who belong to the National Library.

Three persons have been read to regularly and others taken for walks. Six persons have been visited while in Hospital. One man has been taken to the Norfolk and

Norwich Hospital for eye treatment and an operation. The operation was successful and he was assisted to buy spectacles. One other woman was provided with spectacles.

Application has been made for the State Blind Pension on behalf of nine persons.

Twenty-four applications were made during the year for the Corporation allowance. Eleven were successful. Eight recipients died during the year. At the end of the year there were 108 recipients as compared with 103 last year.

There are seven children at the East Anglian School. There are two persons being trained at the Norwich Institution. There are three persons, two males and one female, employed as "journeymen" in the Institution. One man had previously been a home worker; he was admitted as a journeyman in October.

The Flag Day organised by the Committee resulted in £200 6s. 2d., and donations amounted to £15 9s. 7d.

Money grants for special purposes were given to nine persons out of the Voluntary Fund. Gifts of eggs, fruit, etc., have been made to 21 invalids.

One hundred and seventy-six persons received a Christmas gift of 2/6. During the early part of the year 22 invalids received 3 cwts. of coal, and in December 23 invalids received 2 cwts. The two persons who were undergoing training at Norwich Institution were paid maintenance grants during the Easter holiday. A regular weekly grant has been made to the wife of one trainee.

SOCIAL EVENTS, ETC.

Blind Welfare work has continued to make good progress and frequent social gatherings have been held. Local townspeople have assisted the Committee in this work. Both the

Yarmouth and Gorleston Clubs have held fortnightly meetings during the winter months. The seventh annual party was held on January 11th at the Town Hall. On June 16th the annual outing was held at East Dereham.

Thanks are due to the Music Club for allowing 12 persons to attend their concerts. During the year the blind were entertained by the Great Yarmouth Operatic and Dramatic Society, the Great Yarmouth Junior Players, the Wellington Pier Pavilion, Y.M.C.A., Bradwell group of Toc H, the Trustees of the Park Baptist Chapel, and the Yarmouth and Gorleston Steamboat Co.

Kind hospitality has been extended during the year by Mr. and Mrs. F. Ashworth, Mrs. T. Bradley, Mrs. F. Brett, Mrs. G. Daniels, Mrs. H. Fellows, Mr. Alderman W. G. Knights, Mrs. Matthes, Mrs. H. R. Middleton, Mrs. E. J. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Oakes, Rev. and Mrs. E. T. Parker and Mrs. Councillor A. M. Perrett.

The Transport Committee has granted facilities to travel free on the Corporation buses to 127 blind persons. Members of the Yarmouth Branch of Toc H have assisted blind persons with their wireless sets.

The Committee is indebted to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Chapels in Yarmouth and Gorleston for the use of their schoolrooms for meetings for the blind.

I am,
Your obedient servant,
P. M. REES,
Home Teacher for the Blind.

ANALYSIS OF THE REGISTER OF THE BLIND ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

<i>Under 5 years</i>	0
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Between 5 and 16 years—

At school	7
-----------	-----	-----	-----	---

Between 16 and 21 years—

At Thorpe Asylum M.D.	...	1	
At Home M.D. in receipt of allowance	...	1	
In training at Norwich	...	1	
Employed at Factory	...	1	
		<hr/>	4

Between 21 and 50 years—

Weaver at Norwich	...	1
Basket makers at Norwich	...	2
St. Dunstan's (basket maker)		1
St. Dunstan's (mat maker)		1
Tea Agent with allowance	...	1
Butcher's Assistant	...	1
Shopkeeper with allowance	...	1
Shopkeeper	... ..	1
Infirmery	... ..	2
In training at Norwich	...	1
Masseur	... ..	1
Street Musician	...	1

AT HOME—

Unemployable in receipt of allowance	...	13
Unemployed—no allowance		3
With income over scale	...	1
		<hr/>
		31

Brought forward 42

Between 50 and 70 years—

School Teacher	...	1
Pedlar in receipt of allowance		1
Shopkeeper with allowance	...	1
In Infirmary	... ..	5
Newsagent	... ..	1

AT HOME—

Unemployable in receipt of allowance	... ..	58
With incomes over scale	...	15
In receipt of blind pension but ineligible for allowance		2
		<hr/>
		84

Over 70 years—

Infirmary	... ..	4
Out-porter with Blind Pension		1

AT HOME—

Unemployable in receipt of allowance	... ..	42
With incomes over scale	...	7
		<hr/>
		54
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	180
		<hr/>

Mental Deficiency Acts.

SUPERVISION OFFICER'S REPORT for the Year ending December, 1933.

MISS SANDEMAN submits her Third Annual Report of work under the above Acts.

The appointment of Supervision Officer was made from February 23rd, 1931, it being arranged that the officer should work under the Central Association for Mental Welfare for the first three months (the Corporation paying the Association for her services). In May this period was extended to August 23rd, 1931. Thereafter the work has been carried out under the direct control of the Committee for the care of the Mentally Defective.

Home Visiting. During the year, 208 visits were paid to 32 homes. One case died during the year, and three new cases were added to the list.

Occupation Centre. This was opened on May 28th, 1931, provisionally for three afternoons a week, in a room in the Wesleyan Church premises. An Assistant was appointed to help the Supervision Officer. During the first (the Summer) term nine cases attended.

In September, 1931, the Centre was transferred to the Boy Scouts' Headquarters (late St. Peter's School), Deneside, and since then has been open on five days a week (Monday to Friday) from 9.45 a.m. to 12.0 noon daily.

The training has included handicrafts of various kinds—rug-making, knitting, sewing and raffia-work—physical training and kindergarten occupations.

The attendance of such cases is naturally variable, being governed by home and personal considerations that do not apply to ordinary school children. The number who attended up to December 31st was as follows:—

Males —under 16 years, 1; over 16 years, nil.
Females— „ „ „ 2; „ „ „ 4

The number of cases on the Register of the Centre on December 31st was:—

Males —under 16 years, 1; over 16 years, nil.
Females— „ „ „ 2; „ „ „ 3

Home Teaching. Three cases who are unable to attend the Centre have been taught weekly in their own homes during the Autumn. Of these, one adult has been taught wool rug-making, and two children have been given instruction in kindergarten occupations, reading and writing.

Register of Mental Defectives. This has been brought up to date as far as possible, though there is doubtless a number not yet brought to notice. Those known of on December 31st are classified as follows:—

I. <i>Institutions.</i>		Under 16 years.	Over 16 years.
Males	...	nil	34
Females	...	nil	27
		<hr/> nil	<hr/> 61
II. <i>At Home.</i>			
Males	...	10	24
Females	...	9	19
		<hr/> 19	<hr/> 48

Social Events. The first Annual Party was held on January 4th at St. Peter's School, at which nineteen defectives were present. On July 12th the cases attending the Centre or being taught at home were taken for an outing to Corton Gardens.

PORT SANITARY DISTRICT
OF GREAT YARMOUTH.



Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

—1933.—

PORT SANITARY DISTRICT
OF
GREAT YARMOUTH.

Return of the number and tonnage of vessels which arrived at the
Port of Yarmouth during the year 1933 (excluding Fishing Vessels) :—

FROM FOREIGN PORTS.						COASTWISE.						NUMBER OF SEAMEN.*	
Sailing.		Steam.		Motor.		Sailing.		Steam.		Motor.		British.	Foreign.
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	No.
31	2419	273	75562	109	15360	264	24125	734	126434	530	65857	11473	3674

* Estimate only.

I. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT
DURING THE YEAR 1933.

TABLE A.

	Arrivals.		Number Inspected.		Number reported defective	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number reported as having, or having had, during the voyage infectious disease on board.
	Number	Tonnage	By the M. O. H.	By the Inspector			
FOREIGN—							
Steamers ..	273	75562	31	176	36	24	—
Motors ...	109	15360	14	77	10	7	—
Sailing ...	31	2419	1	4	4	3	—
Fishing ...	included	above	0	0	0	0	—
Total Foreign ...	413	93341	46	257	50	34	—
COASTWISE—							
Steamers ...	734	126434	12	508	58	55	I
Motors ..	530	65857	10	292	16	11	—
Sailing ...	264	24125	0	128	6	5	—
Fishing ...	about 700	28000	5	200	80	69	—
Total Coastwise	2228	244416	27	1128	160	140	I
Total Foreign and Coastwise	2641	337757	73	1385	210	174	I

These vessels were of the following nationalities :—

British	...	...	953
Norwegian	...	...	32
Swedish	...	...	28
Dutch	...	...	94
Dantzic	...	...	1
Danish	...	...	11
French	...	...	1
Belgian	...	...	5
German	...	...	32
Finnish	...	...	10
Esthonian	...	...	11
Soviet	...	...	—
Latvian	...	...	3
Lithuanian	...	...	1
Austrian	...	...	1
Panaman	...	...	2
British Fishing	...	...	200
			<hr/> 1,385 <hr/>

II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

(a) Passenger Traffic during 1933.

There is none in this Port.

(b) Cargo Traffic.

The foreign trade of the Port was chiefly with the following Ports :—

Maize :—Antwerp, Rotterdam.

Sugar :—Dantzig, Hamburg.

Phosphate :—Rotterdam, Bremen.

Salt :—Torre Veiga, Weisermunde, Hamburg, Ymuiden, Antwerp, Santa Pola.

Wood :—Frederickshavn, Wiborg, Gothenberg, Oslo, Stavanger, Uleaborg, Archangel, Kotka, Rafso, Trondhjem, Leningrad, Skeleftea, Nordmaling, Raumo, Pensacola, Onega, Memel, Stettin, Gefle, Yxpalia.

The Exports were Fish.

III. SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

Water supply for the Port and Shipping is obtained from the Company's mains—a continuous and adequate supply for all purposes. There are no water boats.

IV. PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933.

These Regulations came into force on May 1st, 1933. Under them a number of new and modified arrangements were made locally.

(1) Masters of foreign-going ships arriving from a foreign port now have to sign a Declaration of Health. Arrangements were made with the Customs, Pilots and Shipping Agents in order that no loop-hole should be left for evasion of this duty. (a) The Pilots are kept supplied with copies of the declaration form which they immediately hand to the Master on boarding a ship in the Roads, having previously ascertained that the ship is a "clean ship." If the ship is not "clean" they will not board, but will leave the ship at her moorings and report to me (this, however, has not yet occurred). (b) The Customs Officers also have copies of the declaration and would, if necessary, enforce the completion of the form if for any reason the Pilot had been unable to do so. (c) Ships making use of the Port are supplied with a stock of forms so that the Master may have one ready when the Pilot arrives. (d) The Master delivers the completed Declaration Form to either the Port Sanitary Inspector or the Customs Officer, whichever boards first on the ship reaching her berth. In practice this is usually the Customs Officer, who thereupon forwards the form to me.

This arrangement has worked very well. No hitch of any kind has occurred, and although all ships have been "clean" up-to-date, I am satisfied both Pilots and Customs Officers will conscientiously carry out their part if occasion arises.

Up to December 31st, 65 of these Declarations were delivered by Masters of ships entering the Port.

(2) This Port has no trade with districts likely to be infected with Cholera, Yellow Fever or Plague. A watch is kept

on all Ports with which we have communication, and a list of those which are "infected" is sent to Customs Officers, Pilots and Shipping Agents. To date these Ports have been infected only with Typhus or Small Pox. The Pilots have agreed not to bring in a ship from an "infected" Port, notwithstanding a "clean" declaration (see above) without first communicating with me. This resulted in the notification by Pilots of 4 vessels which were boarded and inspected in the Roads by the Medical Officer before entering the Haven.

I wish to thank the Pilots for their ungrudging help in these matters of Declarations and Infected Ports.

(3) Except as stated above no inward vessel required special attention. I have, however, found in the past that Pilots and Customs Officers always report cases of sickness immediately by telephone. In addition it is now possible for vessels having wireless to communicate with me direct, using the "Y" Code of the International Sanitary Convention, and my telegraphic address—"Portelth, Gt. Yarmouth."

(4) (a) The new Mooring Station within the docks under Article 10 is "Between the Round House and the Oil Dépôt on the East Quay" (b) the Mooring Station outside the docks remains as before, viz: "One mile south-south-west of Gorleston Pier."

(5) (a) For the purposes of Article 14 (i.) standing exemption from detention is granted for the following diseases of which the Medical Officer should be immediately notified—Tuberculosis, Venereal Disease, Scarlet Fever, Measles, German Measles, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Whooping Cough and Influenza.

N.B.—Standing exemption means that, unless exceptional circumstances occur, vessels are to be cleared in the usual manner without the attendance of the Boarding Medical Officer.

(b) Vessels from listed ports on which no case of infectious disease (other than diseases mentioned in (a) above) has occurred during the voyage and on which there has been no unusual mortality among rats need not be detained at a mooring station, but should not be granted free pratique without the attendance of the boarding Medical Officer.

(6) No occasion has arisen for the Medical Officer of Health to take action, regarding any ship, under Article 16, during the year.

(7) (a) No premises or waiting-rooms have been provided for medical examination. It does not appear necessary, having regard to the absence of passenger traffic in this Port.

(b) Disinfection is carried out by the Health Department, clothing, etc., being removed for this purpose to the Disinfector.

Arrangements for the cleansing of persons have been made with the Public Assistance Committee, who have a cleansing station at the Infirmary.

(c) Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons have not been provided. In the unlikely event of their being required the Isolation Hospital could be made use of.

(d) Hospital accommodation for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Small Pox and other infectious diseases is available at the Borough Isolation Hospitals (Estcourt Road and Gorleston).

(e) There is one motor ambulance for Infectious Diseases (under the Health Department) and two for General Cases (under the Police).

(f) Contacts of infectious diseases are visited daily by the Sanitary Inspector until the incubation period has elapsed.

(8) Bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for plague will, if necessary, be carried out by Dr. Claridge, Pathologist, of Norwich.

(9) Diphtheria swabs and sputum examinations are carried out in the laboratory of the Isolation Hospital. Other examinations will, if necessary, be made by Dr. Claridge.

(10) Venereal Disease is treated at the Clinics at the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital at Norwich, and the East Suffolk Hospital at Lowestoft. The Sanitary Inspector has slips for distribution, giving particulars.

(11) No special arrangements have been made for the interment of the dead.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels.

Disease.	No. of cases during 1933.		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Enteric ...	—	—	1	0·4
Erysipelas ...	—	—	1	0·2
Chicken Pox ...	—	1	1	—

TABLE D.

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurred on Vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival.

Disease.	No. of cases during 1933.		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Enteric ...	—	—	1	0·2
Small Pox ...	—	—	1	0·2

V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

No rat-catcher has been appointed for the Port. Ships in the Port are regarded as houses in the town and receive only a proportionate amount of attention. In this connection four ships were visited by the Rat Officer during the year.

There were no ships from plague infected ports—in fact, we have no trade with any place in which plague is liable to occur. Some years ago a number of rats (black and brown) from the Port were examined for plague infection, without result. As the Corporation employs no rat-catchers for this purpose, statistics of rat destruction on ships are not available, but no unduly infested ship was found.

VI. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected 1933.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other unhealthy conditions.
British ...	1153	—	50	239*
Other Nations ...	232	—	33	60*

* Excluding 256 and 4 cases where bilge pumping was ordered to be carried out at sea.

The following list shows the nature of the defects, etc., reported in the previous tables:—

Dirty forecastles or deck houses	...	...	71
Forecastles to repaint or limewash	...	...	20
Defects in sanitary arrangements	...	...	20
Defects in ventilation	...	...	34
Filthy galley	...	...	16
Offensive accumulations	...	...	36

Filthy bedding, clothing, etc.	...	...	20
Unsuitable sleeping accommodation		...	12
Vessels disinfected	...	...	1
Defective water tanks	...	...	11
Filthy w.c's.	...	...	84
Unwholesome provision store	...	...	24
Suspicious drinking water	...	...	2
Ship's stores in forecastle	...	...	7
Repairs to ventilators	...	...	4
Cautions <i>re</i> bilge pumping	...	...	260
Cleanse holds	...	...	3
Vermin	...	...	17

These defects necessitated re-inspection in most cases. All were dealt with by Informal Notices.

BILGE PUMPING ON FISHING VESSELS.—Bills were posted and handbills were distributed on board the fishing craft coming South for the Autumn Fishing, drawing attention to the above offence, and many masters and engineers of vessels were cautioned personally by the Inspector.

VII. FOOD INSPECTION.

(1) There is no trade in the articles coming under the various Food Regulations.

(2) *Shell Fish*. There are no beds within the Port.

(3) See (1) above.

At the Fish-wharf, etc. the following were seized and destroyed :—

41 Cran Herrings
40 Boxes Mackerel

The Sanitary Inspector visits the Fish-wharf daily and spends much time there during the Fishing Season.

MR. SPINKS submits his Annual Report on the work done by the Assistant Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884, for the Great Yarmouth Urban Sanitary Authority during the year 1933.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

During the year 54 boats were inspected, and these, without exception, were found to be very clean and well kept, and in no case were there females or children permanently residing on board,

On two boats the registration markings were not shown. One cabin required re-painting to render same waterproof. Upon my acquainting the owners of the craft of these matters, they were attended to. These were the only defects discovered by me during the year, the boats in this district being still excellently maintained.

There has again been no case of sickness on board a canal boat during the year.

REGISTRATION MATTERS.

Fifty-eight boats have been registered by this Authority, but only about thirty of these boats are now in use as Canal Boats.

On four boats inspected, the Master had not a copy of the Certificates on board.

There were no fresh registrations during the year, most of the boats in this district now registering under the Merchant Shipping Act.

